

## APPENDICES

colonies, so also the most characteristic side of the decay of its essential feature of usury and parasitism, is especially clear!-; revealed ;n :\*j colonial economy. The endeavour of the great imperialist Tylers n adz::: to an ever-increasing degree the exclusive monopolisation c: :he c3loni\*s to the needs of the capitalist industry of the metropolis, not or!-. Le^is t> the destruction of the traditional economic structure of the indisen^js colonial population, but, side by side with this, leads to the destruction 7; the equilibrium between separate branches of production, and, in the final analysis, leads to an artificial retardation of the development of the productive forces in the colonies.

A general tendency on the part of all the metropolitan centres is the endeavour to hold back the colony and to make it a subordinate constituent part of the imperialist system concerned in order to guarantee the litrtr > economic supremacy so as to be able, on the one hand, to place themi5>, \* 5 in opposition to other imperialist systems, and, on the other hand, to cut off the colony from immediate relations with world economy as a T\*-hole. and to keep to themselves the function of intermediary and supreme reprula- tor in all its economic relations with the outer world. This tendency of the imperialists to strengthen the one-sided dependency of the colonies leads to a growth of competition between the different imperialist powers and. international trusts, etc.

As conditioned by these circumstances, the development of capitalist re- lationships and of the exploitation of the masses of the people in the colonies assumes very various forms.

13. In as much as the overwhelming mass of the colonial population is connected with land and lives in the villages, the plundering character of the forms of exploitation of the peasantry made use of by imperialism and. its allies (the class of land owners and trading-usury capital) acquires a special significance. Thanks to the interference of imperialism ^imposition of taxes, import of industrial products from the metropolis, etc., the drawing of the village into the sphere of monetary and trading economy is ac- companied here by a process of pauperisation of the peasantry, destruction

of village handicraft industry, etc., and proceeds at a much more rapid rate than was the case when the same process took place in the leading capitalist countries. On the other hand, the retarded industrial development in the colonies has put narrow limits to the process of proletarianisation.

This enormous disproportion between the rapid rate of destruction of the old forms of economy and the slow development of the new<sup>\*</sup> has given rise in China, India, Indonesia, Egypt, etc. to an extraordinary "pressure on agriculture", and to agrarian overpopulation, rack-renting and extreme fragmentation of the land cultivated by the peasantry.

At the same time, the whole burden of the previous feudal or semi-feudal conditions of exploitation and bondage, in somewhat "modernised", but in no way lighter, forms, lies as before on the shoulders of the peasantry.